MARYLAND VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER

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MARYLAND VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER

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Rival, New Snap Bean, is Mosaic-Resistant:

Rival, a new snap bean developed by Dr. W. J. Zaumeyer, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is listed by several seed firms this year for the first time.

The new variety holds special interest because it is resistant to two seed-borne virus diseases--common mosaic, which is present practically everywhere beans are grown, and New York 15 mosaic, a problem in certain seed-producing areas of the West.

This resistance has accounted for outstanding yields in 12 states where Rival has been experimentally tested in comparison with the well known and widely used Tendergreen variety. In Maryland, Rival produced 160.6 bushels per acre to Tendergreen's 143.1 bushels per acre. Average yield in all states for Rival was 9,000 pounds per acre, for Tendergreen, 5,500 pounds.

Rival comes from a cross between U. S. No. 5 Refugee and Full Measure. It was developed in 10 generations of breeding and selection at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md.,and the U. S. Potato Experiment Station, Greeley, Colo.

The round green pods of Rival are about 6 inches long, 3/8th inch wide, straight, brittle, entirely stringless, and without fiber. The oblong seeds are mottled purple brown. Rival makes good growth in spite of adverse weather conditions and reaches picking stage about 50 days after planting.

Although Rival has not been tested extensively as a home garden variety, Dr. Zaumeyer believes that it is well adapted to such culture.

A WORD ABOUT WEED KILLERS

If you haven't had much experience with weed killers in crops, a few precautions now might save a lot of worry later on.

1. Get all the information you can about the weed killer and machinery to apply it before going ahead with treatment. Your county agent, extension or research men, machinery dealers and salesmen are glad to help.

2. Select the weed killer that will do the job and use only enough to kill the weeds.

3. If using 2,4-D do not apply it on legumes, flowers, any vegetable (except sweet corn), and watch out for spray drift to valuable plants which might be killed. 2,4-D should be used in pre-emergence sprays on potatoes, lima beans, and asparagus only as a trial. Remember that 2,4-D is very difficult to remove from sprayers. Consult your County Agent for further details.

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The Vegetable Growers' Association is making a strong bid at the present time for an increased membership. The cooperation of all members is requested. A letter is enclosed which describes the advantages of membership. If you have not yet sent in your membership dues, won't you use the self-addressed envelope enclosed, and send in your check today. If a red check appears here____,your dues have not been paid.

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CRW-104-5 Tomato NOW AVAILABLE-- named SOUTHLAND

Many disaster-plagued tomato growers have seen the advantages of disease resistant tomatoes demonstrated in small experimental plots, and they will be glad to know that one of these tomatoes is now available for commercial plantings.

The Southland tomato, which was under trial in Maryland as CRW-104-5 was observed in 42 locations in 1947 and 1948. This variety was developed in and for the South, having been originated at the Regional Vegetable Breeding Laboratory at Charleston, South Carolina. Southland is a standard red variety with high resistance to fusarium wilt. It has a good record of performance in yield in Maryland. This past year in the experimental plots, it equaled the yield of standard varieties such as Rutgers, Marglobe, and Garden State. Trials in other states indicate also that it will equal most standard types in productivity and quality. It is considered a good canning tomato and deserves wider trial in the canning areas. It should be used only on a reasonable percentage of the total acreage until proven desirable to the grower.

Southland has abundant foilage which helps to give the fruit protection from excessive sunscald, although it will not completely solve this problem. It is also highly resistant to collar rot caused by Alternaria and resistant to fusarium wilt. It is susceptible to gray leafspot and septoria leaf spot. Whereas, it has moderate resistance to late blight, a spraying program is necessary to control defoliation completely, and it will not withstand a heavy infection of late blight.

Southland receives its near immunity to fusarium wilt from Pan America and its resistance to collar-rot from the English forcing variety Devon Surprise. The original cross of Devon Surprise x Indiana Marglobe was made in 1940. It resembles Marglobe more closely than any of the other parental varieties.

Southland, although distinguishable from Rutgers, is comparable with that variety in season of maturity. It is at most only a few days earlier than Rutgers. It is comparable with Marglobe in the abundance of foilage, yet slight differences in bush shape, leaf pattern and color make it easily identified. Southland fruit is somewhat smaller and not so deep as Rutgers. The fruit has smooth shoulders and good color but is oblate rather than globe shaped. The average fruit weight has been reported as .34 pound.

Nearly 3,000 pounds of seed was available for this year. The seven firms who had seed were: Associated Seed Growers, Inc., New Haven, Conn.; Cornelli Seed Co., St. Louis 2, Mo.; Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., Faribault, Minn.; Gleckers Seedsmen, R.F.D. 1,; Metamore, Ohio; Kilgore Seed Co., Plant City, Fla.; T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va.; and F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Milford, Conn.

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